

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 14, 1942

VOL. VI, No. 138—PUBLICATION 1697

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The War

COORDINATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC WARFARE PROCEDURES

[Released to the press February 13]

Arrangements have been made between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom for the coordination and simplification of their respective economic warfare procedures.

Heretofore it has been necessary for exporters sending goods from the United States to certain countries in Europe, Africa, and the Near East, or to their colonial possessions, to obtain two documents—an American export license and a British navicert. On April 1, 1942 a new arrangement will come into effect under which only one document, the American export license, need be obtained. British consuls in the United States will not issue navicerts for exports to be shipped from this country after April 1.

Export licenses issued by the Board of Economic Warfare before March 1 will be invalid after April 10, whether shipment is by freight, parcel post, or mail, to the following destina-

tions: French West Africa, French North Africa, Iran, Iraq, Eire, Liberia, Madagascar, Portugal, Portuguese Atlantic islands, Portuguese Guinea, Reunion, Spain, Syria, Spanish Atlantic islands, Spanish Morocco and Tangier, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Applications for export licenses for goods to be exported to these destinations after April 1 will be received by the Board of Economic Warfare on and after March 1. Under the new procedure export licenses for these destinations will be issued on a quarterly basis. Detailed regulations are being issued by the Board of Economic Warfare to which all inquiries should be addressed.

Beginning April 1 certificates fulfilling the purpose now fulfilled by ship navicerts will be issued by United States collectors of customs to vessels leaving United States ports. Issuance of ship navicerts by British consular officers will accordingly be discontinued as of that date.

U. S. ASSISTANCE TO NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES IN DEFENSE OF CURAÇAO AND ARUBA

[Released to the press February 7]

The United States Government at the request of the Netherlands Government has sent a contingent of the United States Army to Curaçao and Aruba to assist the Dutch armed forces in the defense of these islands and the oil refineries thereon, which are vital to the war effort of the United Nations and to the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

The United States forces will operate under the general supervision of the Governor of Curaçao and will be withdrawn upon the termination of the emergency.

It is understood furthermore that the Venezuelan and the Netherlands Governments have reached an agreement whereby the former will cooperate in this defense measure in a manner similar to that agreed upon between the Governments of Brazil and the Netherlands in the case of Surinam.

The Government of Venezuela has indicated its whole-hearted approval of these emergency measures.

The governments of the American republics are being notified of the foregoing arrangements, which have been reached in the interests of all.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press February 9]

In a telegram dated February 8, 1942, Mr. Kenneth S. Patton, American Consul General at Singapore, reported to the Department that ample opportunity has been given all American residents of Singapore to withdraw from that city to places of safety, and that the 24 Americans who remain in Singapore are fully aware of the gravity of the military situation and have decided to stay there on their own responsibility. The telegram indicated that no injuries have been reported among the American colony, although the consular premises have been damaged by a bomb.

PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, REVISION I

[Released to the press February 7]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on February 7 issued Revision I, dated February 7, 1942, of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Revision I of the Proclaimed List consolidates the original list issued July 17, 1941 and the seven supplements thereto which have been issued to date. This Revision contains the complete Proclaimed List as in effect February 7, 1942 and supersedes all previous issues of the list. Revision I is divided into two parts: Part I contains the listings in the other American republics, and part II relates to listings outside the American republics. The list as revised contains 3,650 listings in part I, and 1,813 listings in part II. Forty-two new deletions in the other American republics and nine deletions in countries outside the American republics are reflected in Revision I. These deletions are indicated by footnotes to the respective country headings under which the deletions appear.

No new additions to the Proclaimed List are included in Revision I. However, numerous changes are made in the arrangement of listings, form of firm titles, spelling, and addresses. The arrangement of listings has been changed in part I so that firm titles are now generally listed in their letter-address form, word for word, as written in that form. Cross references previously contained in parentheses are eliminated and given individual alphabetical listings. Cross indexing has been eliminated except for a few special situations.

It is anticipated that this revision and consolidation of the Proclaimed List will greatly facilitate the use of the list by interested persons. It is contemplated that regular supplements to this Revision, containing new additions, deletions, and amendments, will be issued from time to time.

Cultural Relations

VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHILEAN CRITIC AND GUATEMALAN ANTHROPOLOGIST

[Released to the press February 12]

Francisco Walker-Linares, of Santiago, Chile, well-known man of letters, arrived in Washington by train Thursday morning, February 12. Señor Walker-Linares, an extremely active member of the National Commission on Intellectual Cooperation in Chile, has come to this country at the invitation of the Department of State to establish contacts with cultural centers here. His special field is the scientific organization of labor, and he is author of a book on labor legislation. He was formerly Geneva correspondent of *El Mercurio*, one of Chile's important newspapers. Professor Walker-Linares holds the chair of sociology in the University of Chile and is also a counselor of that institution.

A frequent lecturer on topics of international literary criticism, he is author of numerous critical studies. He has been decorated by the Government of Ecuador with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of that republic.

Professor Walker-Linares, who first visited the United States briefly in 1938, will make a special study of labor laws of this country during his present trip.

[Released to the press February 14]

Prof. David Vela, of the University of Guatemala law faculty, who arrived in Washington by plane February 14, is visiting this

country at the invitation of the Department of State. A frequent commentator in the Guatemalan press on international affairs, he has recently published an important series of articles on the necessity of whole-hearted cooperation among the Americas in defense of democracy.

Professor Vela has also devoted considerable attention to the customs and history of the Central American Indian. He has expressed interest in making a tour of the Southwest while in the United States and is also planning to visit the Office of Indian Affairs, as well as many of our universities and numerous museums.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On February 13, 1942, the Senate confirmed the nominations of William H. Standley, of California, to be American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Patrick J. Hurley, of Oklahoma, to be American Minister to New Zealand.

[Released to the press February 14]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 7, 1942:

Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Chicago, Ill., Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Ellis O. Briggs, of Topsfield, Maine, First Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Thaddeus H. Chylinski, of Bridgeport, Conn., formerly Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

John K. Emmerson, of Canon City, Colo., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo,

Japan, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Leys A. France, of Shaker Heights, Ohio, Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, will retire from the Foreign Service effective on March 1, 1942.

The assignment of Ralph C. Getsinger, of Detroit, Mich., as Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Getsinger has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Parker T. Hart, of Medford, Mass., Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Manaus, Brazil.

G. Wallace La Rue, of Columbia, Mo., Vice Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

The assignment of Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., as First Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Millard has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Paul H. Pearson, of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin,

Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., formerly Consul at Foochow, Fukien, China, has been assigned as Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Winfield H. Scott, of Washington, D. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Bombay, India.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Thayer, of Villa Nova, Pa., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Kabul, Afghanistan, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Alfred R. Thomson, of Silver Spring, Md., as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, has been canceled.

Stephen B. Vaughan, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., formerly Clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The assignment of Hugh H. Watson, of Montpelier, Vt., as Consul General at Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Watson has been assigned as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

✓ Aubrey Lee Welch, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been appointed Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

EXAMINATIONS

[Released to the press February 13]

The Department of State has announced that because of present war conditions it has been found impracticable to hold a written examination this year for commission to the Foreign Service. The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has not set the date of a later exam-

ination, and it is impossible to forecast when one will be held.

[Released to the press February 9]

The following candidates were successful in the Foreign Service examination, which was recently completed:

✓ Alvin M. Bentley, of Owosso, Mich.; born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 30, 1918; University of Michigan 1936-40 (A.B.), Graduate School 1940-41.

Byron E. Blankinship, of New York, N.Y.; born in Portland, Oreg., June 2, 1913; Pacific University 1931-35 (A.B.); University of California, at Berkeley, 1935-37 (M.A.); Columbia University, Graduate Faculty of Political Science, History, and Economics, 1938-39; Columbia University School of Law 1939-40.

D. Chadwick Braggiotti, of New York, N.Y.; born in Florence, Italy, of American parents, June 19, 1913; Harvard University 1931-35 (A. B.)

Robert M. Brandin, of Rockville Centre, N.Y.; born in New York, N.Y., Mar. 2, 1919; Princeton University 1936-40 (A. B.)

Howard Brandon, of Annapolis, Md.; born in St. Marys, Ga., Apr. 17, 1914; University of Georgia 1933-35 (A.B.); Emory University 1932-33; University of Grenoble, summer of 1935; University of Bordeaux 1935-36.

William C. Burdett, Jr., of Macon, Ga.; born in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1918; Princeton University 1937-41 (A.B.)

Findley Burns, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.; born in Baltimore May 4, 1917; Princeton University 1935-39 (A. B.)

Robert E. Cashin, of University City, Mo.; born in Dierks, Ark., July 26, 1918; Principia College (B.A. 1940).

✓ Forrest N. Daggett, of South Pasadena, Calif.; born in Pasadena, July 16, 1917; California Institute of Technology 1934-35; Occidental College, fall of 1935; Pasadena Junior College, spring of 1936; University of California, at Berkeley, 1936-39 (A.B.); Boalt

School of Jurisprudence 1939-40; Stanford Business School 1940-41.

Frederick W. Eyssell, of Kansas City, Mo.; born in Kansas City Nov. 28, 1917; University of Missouri 1935-37; University of Freiburg 1937-38; University of Missouri 1938-41.

✓ Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Somerville, Mass.; born in Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1918; College of Wooster 1935-39 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1939-41 (M.A. 1940).

Michael R. Gannett, of New York, N. Y.; born in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, of American parents, July 13, 1919; Harvard University 1937-41 (S.B.)

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of North Andover, Mass.; born in New York, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1920; Yale University 1937-41 (B.A.)

Henry Hanson, Jr., of Middletown, Conn.; born in Middletown Nov. 6, 1918; Wesleyan University 1936-40 (B.A.); Harvard University 1940-41 (A.M.)

✓ Douglas Henderson, of Weston, Mass.; born in Newton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1914; Boston University 1936-40 (B.S.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41 (M.A.)

✓ Spencer M. King, of Belfast, Me.; born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11, 1917; Yale University 1936-40 (B.A.); Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, summer session, 1940.

✓ Armistead M. Lee, of Chatham, Va.; born in Anking, China, of American parents, Apr. 2, 1916; Yale University (B.A. 1938); Oxford University 1938-39; Yale University Graduate School 1939-41 (M.A.)

Duane B. Lueders, of Henning, Minn.; born in Henning Sept. 21, 1919; Harvard University 1937-41 (S.B.); University of Minnesota, summer of 1940.

LaRue R. Lutkins, of Rye, N. Y.; born in Port Chester, N. Y., June 27, 1919; Yale University 1937-41 (B.A.)

Oliver M. Marcy, of Newton Highlands, Mass.; born in Newton, Mass., Apr. 30, 1919; Amherst College 1936-40 (B.A.)

✓ James V. Martin, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; born in Tokyo, Japan, of American parents, Nov. 15;

1916; DePauw University 1934-38 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1938-40 (M.A. 1939).

James L. O'Sullivan, of Orange, Conn.; born in Derby, Conn., Oct. 23, 1916; Williams College 1934-38 (A.B.)

Albert E. Pappano, of St. Louis, Mo.; born in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 21, 1910; Kenyon College 1928-29; Western Reserve University 1930-33 (A.B.), 1933-34 (A.M.); Washington University, St. Louis, 1934-37 (Ph.D.)

Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; born in Los Angeles, Calif., June 18, 1920; Princeton University 1937-41 (A.B.)

William S. Rosenberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1918; Brooklyn College 1936-40 (B.A.)

Joseph S. Sparks, of Glendale, Calif.; born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, 1916; DePauw University 1933-37 (A.B.); University of Southern California 1938-41 (A.M. 1939).

Leslie Albion Squires, of Palo Alto, Calif.; born in Stockton, Calif., Nov. 13, 1912; Duke University 1931-33; University of Pennsylvania 1934; Stanford University 1934-36 (B.A.), 1939-41.

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif.; born in Manhattan, Kans., Jan. 24, 1920; Stanford University 1937-41 (A.B.); University of Lausanne 1939-40.

Jewell Truex, of Stockton, Calif.; born in Pueblo, Colo., Apr. 9, 1916; Long Beach Junior College 1933-34; Modesto Junior College 1934-36 (A. A.); University of California, at Berkeley (A. B. 1938, M. A. 1939, Ph.D. 1941).

✓ Richard E. Usher, of Madison, Wis.; born in Madison Apr. 15, 1919; University of Wisconsin 1937-41.

✓ Theodore C. Weber, of Medford, Mass.; born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1918; Yale University 1936-40 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41.

✓ William L. S. Williams, of Racine, Wis.; born in Racine June 8, 1919; University of Wisconsin 1936-40 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41 (M.A.)

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

[Released to the press February 12]

On February 12, 1942 the President proclaimed the Convention between the American Republics on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, the instruments of ratification of 14 of the American republics (the two-thirds required by the terms of the convention to bring it into force) having been deposited with the Pan American Union.

The 14 governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification are the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Panama, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Honduras. The ratification of Honduras was deposited on January 8, 1942, on which date the convention came into force.

The convention is the result of consultation at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Habana in July 1940. Its purpose is to provide for the provisional administration by the American republics of European colonies and possessions in the Americas in the event that any non-American state should attempt to replace another non-American state in the sovereignty or control which it exercises over any territory located in this hemisphere.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

[Released to the press February 12]

On February 12, 1942 the President proclaimed the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940.

The convention was signed on behalf of the United States of America by the American Ambassador at Mexico City on November 29, 1940. On the same day the convention was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru, and on December 18, 1940 it was signed by the plenipotentiary of Bolivia. Notifications of adherence to the convention were given to the Mexican Government by Nicaragua on April 18, 1941, by Panama on May 26, 1941, and by Paraguay on June 17, 1941.

The Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was formulated by a committee appointed at the First Inter-American Congress on Indian Life, held in April 1940 at Pátzcuaro, Mexico. This Congress was convened pursuant to resolutions of the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo 1933, and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, held at Lima 1938.

The Institute created in pursuance of the convention will study Indian problems in the American republics and legislation relating to Indians. In fulfilling its functions in this re-

spect, it will also cooperate with bureaus of Indian affairs of the several American republics.

The instruments of ratification of the convention, in accordance with article XVI, were deposited with the Mexican Government by Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, the United States of America, and Ecuador on May 2, July 29, July 30, August 1, and December 13, 1941, respectively. The convention came into force in respect of these five countries on December 13, 1941, the date of the deposit of the fifth ratification, that of Ecuador.

It is provided in article X of the convention that the nations which subscribe to the convention shall, on such date as they may deem advisable, and within their respective jurisdictions, organize national Indian institutes which shall be affiliated to the Inter-American Indian Institute. By Executive Order 8930 of November 1, 1941 the President established in the Department of the Interior a National Indian Institute for the United States of America.¹ By the Executive order, a policy board is established within the National Indian Institute for the purpose of recommending policies to be followed by the Institute.

CONSULTATION

Final Act of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

The text of the Final Act of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which met at Rio de Janeiro January 15-28, 1942, appears in the *Bulletin* of February 7, 1942, under the heading "The War".

¹ *Bulletin* of November 8, 1941, p. 373.

CLAIMS

Convention With Mexico

On February 10, 1942 the President ratified the Convention for the Adjustment and Settlement of Certain Outstanding Claims between the United States and Mexico, which was signed at Washington on November 19, 1941. See the *Bulletin* of November 22, 1941, pages 399-403, for a statement regarding the outlines of the several agreements covering claims and financial problems between the two Governments signed on November 19, 1941.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Haiti

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated February 11, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Haiti of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was deposited with the Union on January 31, 1942. The instrument of ratification is dated December 30, 1941.

Paragraph 3 of article XI of the convention provides that the convention "shall come into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union". The instrument deposited by the Government of Haiti is the fifth ratification of the convention deposited with the Union. The other governments which have also deposited their ratifications are the United States of America, April 28, 1941; El Salvador, December 2, 1941; Guatemala, August 14, 1941; and Venezuela, December 2, 1941. The convention will enter into force three months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Haiti, namely, May 1, 1942.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Allocation of Tariff Quota on Crude Petroleum and Fuel Oil: Proclamation by the President of the United States of America Issued December 26, 1941 Pursuant to Article VII of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela Signed November 6, 1939. Executive Agreement Series 226. Publication 1688. 5 pp. 5¢.
- Diplomatic List, February 1942. Publication 1695. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
- North American Regional Broadcasting: Agreement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed at Habana December 13, 1937; proclaimed by the President January 23, 1941. Treaty Series 962. iv, 101 pp. 15¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Balance of International Payments of United States in 1940. (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Economic Series 17.) vi, 93 pp. 20¢ (paper).
- Neutrality and Freedom of Seas. [List of recent references on neutrality, with section on maritime neutrality and freedom of seas.] (Library of Congress, Bibliography Division.) 27 pp., processed.
- Foreign Trade of Latin America: Report on trade of Latin America with special reference to trade with United States, under general provisions of sec. 332, pt. 2, title 3, Tariff Act of 1930. (Tariff Commission.)
- Part 2, Commercial policies and trade relations of individual Latin American countries—
- Sec. 12, El Salvador. viii, 53 pp., illus., processed. Free.
 - Sec. 13, Guatemala. viii, 58 pp., illus., processed. Free.
 - Sec. 14, Honduras. viii, 49 pp., illus., processed. Free.
 - Sec. 15, Nicaragua. viii, 59 pp., illus., processed. Free.

Legislation

- Joint Resolution To authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes. [H.J. Res. 276] Public Law 442, 77th Cong. Approved, February 7, 1942. 1 p.
- Appropriation for financial aid to China. H. Rept. 1759, 77th Cong., on H.J. Res. 278. 1 p.
- Amending the act requiring registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States: Message from the President of the United States transmitting without approval, H.R. 6269, a bill to amend the act entitled "An Act To Require the Registration of Certain Persons Employed by Agencies To Disseminate Propaganda in the United States, and for Other Purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended. H. Doc. 611, 77th Cong. 9 pp.
- Draft of a resolution to amend the Neutrality Act of 1939: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a resolution to amend the Neutrality Act of 1939. H. Doc. 617, 77th Cong. 1 p.
- Supplemental estimate of appropriation for defense aid: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation, totaling \$5,430,000,000 for defense aid (lend-lease) to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An Act To Promote the Defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941. H. Doc. 618, 77th Cong. 2 pp.
- First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. [State Department, pp. 171-180.] ii, 353 pp.
- Amending section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939. S. Rept. 1057, 77th Cong., on S. J. Res. 133. 2 pp.
- H. Res. 351 to 367, inclusive, 77th Cong., 1st sess., expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States by high officials of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Agreed to February 2, 1942. 1 p. each.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

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